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The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL 8, 1946

How U.S. News Is Controlled

Ownership of Press, Radio, and Movies Is Highly Concentrated Today

FREEDOM of speech and expression was one of the four freedoms for which we fought during the war. Throughout our history, it has been among the most cherished of democratic liberties. How secure is this freedom in the United States today?

Morris Ernst, celebrated lawyer and writer, thinks we are faced with a serious problem relative to a wide and free exchange of ideas, facts, and opinions in this country. In his new book, *The First Freedom* (New York: Macmillan, \$3), he explains why he holds this opinion and what he thinks we should do about the situation.

Mr. Ernst does not think that the right of free speech will be lost or weakened here as it has been in certain other countries. There is no prospect that the government will deny us the right to express our opinions freely. It will not seize control of the great means of communication—the press, the movies, or the radio. It will not deny authors of books, editors, or radio commentators the right to express themselves as they choose. Nor will it deny the right of citizens to say what they think about public questions.

But, as Morris Ernst sees it, an all-powerful government is not the only thing to fear. Our freedom of speech and expression may be endangered by another power—the power of private monopoly. If a relatively few people control our communications industries—such as the radio, press, and movies

(Concluded on page 6)



LEADERS IN LATIN AMERICA. Avila Camacho (left), President of Mexico; Erico Dutra (center), President of Brazil; and Juan Peron (right), who was recently elected as President of Argentina in spite of opposition by the United States

Problems of This Hemisphere

As Pan American Day Approaches, the People of Twenty-one Republics Are Giving Increased Attention to Their Relations with One Another

SINCE April 14 of each year is set aside as Pan American Day, this is an appropriate time to look into our present relations with the 20 American republics to the south of us. How are we getting along with these nations as a whole? To what extent are we continuing the close cooperation with them that was carried on during the war? What are some of the problems which must be worked out in order to strengthen the relationship between the United States and Latin America in the period ahead of us?

These and other related questions are of vital concern to our country, and they should receive wide study and discussion. Attention should be devoted to them not only on Pan American Day, but throughout the year.

There are two sides to the picture of our present relationship with Latin America. One side is encouraging, and

the other is discouraging. We shall discuss the unpleasant side first.

It involves the long-standing dispute between the United States and Argentina—a dispute so serious that it has prevented the holding of an important meeting among the Pan American nations. The conference was to have taken place late last year at Rio de Janeiro, but was postponed for several months. Then it was called off again, and it is not known when it may finally take place.

Whenever the conference is held, it will try to arrange a permanent treaty of defense among the American nations. They have a defense arrangement now, but it is a wartime agreement only. It comes to an end when World War II is officially closed by the making of final peace treaties between the winning and the losing nations.

At that time, most American na-

tions want to have ready a permanent treaty by which they will agree to defend the Western Hemisphere against attack by outside nations. Such a treaty would also provide for joint action against any nation within the hemisphere which may threaten to attack its neighbors or which may be considered a menace to peace.

The hemisphere treaty would fit in with the rules of the United Nations Organization, because the UNO permits any group of nations to work out plans for self-defense. It is simply understood that if the UNO does not think the trouble is being dealt with satisfactorily, its Security Council has the right to take a hand with its own world police.

Despite the importance of such a treaty, the United States refuses to take part in it if Argentina is included. Our government says that the government of Argentina, headed by President Juan Peron, is a dictatorship. We used our influence strongly to try to keep him from winning the recent election. Although it is widely agreed that the election which Peron won was an honest one, we still do not want to have anything to do with him because he was among the Argentine leaders who caused us trouble and helped the Axis during the war.

Some of the other American nations do not like all that Argentina has done either, but they believe that the United States has gone too far in trying to "dominate" Argentina's affairs. Some of them believe that our interference led many Argentines who do not like Peron to vote for him. Now that Argentina's election is over, they believe that the United States should accept the outcome.

At the same time the Latin American nations realize that a Western Hemisphere treaty cannot be worked out unless the United States takes part. So they are uneasy about the future of Pan American cooperation. They wonder whether we shall change

(Concluded on page 2)

Story of the Spartan Youth

By Walter E. Myer



W. E. Myer

YOU have probably heard the story of the Spartan youth and the stolen fox. The boy hid the fox under his cloak, and when the animal began to claw and bite he steeled himself and kept a straight face. He did not betray its presence by crying out. This story is supposed to illustrate the training and discipline of the young Spartans. They underwent hardships until they were tough, vigorous, and strong. Whatever happened, they could "take it." They grew up to be men of steel who could meet any situation firmly, without flinching and without complaint. At least that was the ideal in Sparta.

Now no one in his senses wants the young people of America to be like the Spartan youths. Their training was very lopsided. They were good fighters but weren't good for much else. Certainly Sparta, despite the fact that she de-

stroyed glorious Athens, left little of value for later generations. We in America do not want to make a virtue of enduring hardship. We want to learn how to broaden our interests, to be many-sided, to enjoy the comforts of a complex civilization, and to get as much as possible out of life.

But American boys and girls should not look upon ease and comfort as the only goals worth while. They should know the meaning of hard work and rigid discipline. They should learn how to surmount difficulties; how to meet disappointments without losing poise or confidence. Many young people would profit by adding to their equipment a little of the Spartan toughness of fiber.

I do not accuse the young people in the schools of being softies. Most of them are not. But a good many are. I wish each reader of this editorial would take a softie test to see whether or not he is one. Here are a few questions which you may ask yourself: "Do I ex-

pect things to be done for me in my home without my doing as much for other members of the family?" "Do I do a fair share of the work about my home?" "Do I give up if my work at school becomes difficult, or do I determine to conquer the difficulty?"

If your answers to these questions are honest, they may help you to judge yourself. And, if you are inclined to be soft or helpless or too dependent upon ease or too disinclined to buckle down and do hard work, you'd better snap out of it. If you don't you are storing up trouble for yourself. After a while you will be out of school, and you will find yourself in a world where competition is keen and where you aren't being coddled or favored. If you are a tender plant you will have some very painful experiences. You'd better accustom yourself right now to good work and hard work; to discipline and the performance of duty; to meeting life's discomforts and annoyances.



South America has rich resources, as these oil derricks show . . .

GENDREAU

Twenty-one American Republics

(Concluded from page 1)

our minds about Argentina in time for a big Pan American meeting which is supposed to be held later this year at Bogota, Colombia.

Within the United States, there is also a great deal of concern about the stand we have taken. Those who support it say that we should not give in and deal with a government which helped our wartime enemies. They say that Argentina is a "breeding ground" for fascism and war in this hemisphere.

But those who criticize our actions say that we run the risk of losing the friendship of many American republics. Those countries will believe that we are determined to have our own way in the hemisphere. This feeling has been widespread in the past, and it may become so again, stirring up great resentment against us in Latin America.

If there is to be real cooperation in the Western Hemisphere, it is said, it must not be one-sided. The United States must make up its mind to respect the desires of the other Pan American countries, and not upset cooperation just because it cannot get its way. It should not be calling off conferences. It would be better for the United States to wait until Argentina threatens peace and then call for joint American or UNO action.

Other Side of Story

That is one side of the story on Pan American Day, 1946. The rest of the story is better because it tells the ways in which the republics are cooperating with one another. Furthermore, it reveals that Latin American nations, even though they are faced with serious problems which must be overcome, have good prospects of achieving great progress in the years just ahead.

In the matter of trade, our country and Latin America are getting along better than ever before. During the prewar years, England led all other nations in trading with the lands to the south of us. Our country was second, and Germany ranked third. Today, the United States is far out in front of other countries in trading with that region. The war knocked Germany completely out of the picture, and reduced England to a poor second position in relation to us.

It is predicted that we shall hold the lead in trading with Latin American nations for some time at least. As a result of our heavy purchases from

these nations during the war, they have come into possession of a large number of our dollars. They can now use these dollars to purchase American products which they need and want, but which were not available during the conflict. They are intending to buy much of our steel, machinery, motor vehicles, and other industrial equipment which will help them to build up their home industries.

However, such countries as England, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, and Russia are making a strong bid to gain as much trade as possible with Latin America. Hence, we shall meet up with increasing competition from this point on.

If we are to keep our lead in trading with the nations to the south of us, we must be willing to buy as much from

peting products—grain and cattle—have not enjoyed friendly trade relations. That is considered to be one reason why the Argentine leaders worked against us during the war, and still are hostile toward us.

Consequently, it is important that we try to carry on as much business as possible with that region, both buying and selling, without in any way attempting to shut out other countries, and without causing undue injury to our own industry and agriculture. We must remember that we depended heavily upon Latin America during the recent war, and we may have to do so again.

Our government realizes that the more prosperous the people to the south of us become, the better customers they will be for our goods. So it is continuing to assist Latin America in a number of ways, just as it did during the war.

We are making loans to develop Latin American transportation systems, to build dams for electric power and irrigation purposes, and to build adequate water and sanitation systems for cities.

We are furnishing Latin American countries with engineers, as well as factory and farm experts, to guide them in developing their abundant natural resources, and in building up their agriculture, industries and trade.

We are selling them excess ships, machinery, and other government-owned war equipment to hasten their industrialization. Private American companies are building factories in that region to make automobiles, tires, refrigerators, rayon cloth, and other needed products. Americans also are active in helping to develop airlines, roads, railways, and electrical services in Latin American countries.



. . . yet millions of its people live in primitive villages

H. C. LANES PHOTO

them as we sell to them. During the war, of course, we were in urgent need of great quantities of their products, but in peacetime we shall not be in such a position, and many Americans will oppose the sale of too many Latin American products in this country in competition with our own.

This matter of trade relations between the United States and Latin America is very important. We do not want to try to monopolize the trade with that area, but the more trade we carry on with these nations, the closer will be our ties with them. For example, Brazil worked very closely with us during the late war, because our two countries have always carried on extensive trade with each other. On the other hand, Argentina and the United States, because of their com-

It is to be hoped that Latin American nations, with our aid, can make rapid progress in solving some of their more serious problems. Among these are the following:

Education. The number of totally uneducated people in Latin America is appalling. According to figures which have been recently published, the percentage of people who can neither read nor write in seven South American countries is as follows: Bolivia, 80 per cent; Venezuela, 75 per cent; Paraguay, 75 per cent; Ecuador, 73 per cent; and Colombia, 50 per cent.

The educational standards of a number of other Latin American countries are also extremely low. Obviously, democracy cannot thrive and living conditions can never be satisfactory among people who are so lacking in

education. In no country in the world, where the majority of people are illiterate, is there true democracy.

Industry. Latin America needs hundreds of new factories to process her raw materials and minerals and to give the people work. Dams must be built and water power harnessed so as to provide electricity to run these factories, since there is a serious shortage of coal in that whole region. Iron, of which there is also a shortage, will have to be brought in from the United States and Europe.

Agriculture. Farm production must be increased to furnish more food for the people. This can be done by breaking up the large estates, by clearing away the jungles, by irrigating dry lands, by growing a variety of food rather than specialty crops such as coffee and bananas, and by using modern agricultural methods and equipment.

Transportation. Today Latin America has llama trails, footpaths, and fairly good air transportation. The factories and city populations must be linked with the farms and mines by a great network of roads, railways, and improved waterways. Aviation must be greatly expanded to overcome natural travel barriers such as mountains and jungles. Over much of the continent any other travel is impossible.

Government. As Latin Americans become better educated, it is hoped that they will turn increasingly to political democracy rather than to military dictatorship. It is true that the Argentines, who are among the best educated people of that region, permit themselves to be governed by military leaders of a fascist character. Nevertheless, democracy cannot be widespread and secure in Latin America until educational standards are much higher. Meanwhile, certain of these nations are holding free elections and are moving in the general direction of political democracy.

Election in Japan

The Japanese people are preparing to go to the polls this week to select from more than 3,000 candidates a total of 466 members to their House of Representatives. This event will be the first election of any sort that the Japanese have had during or since the war. It will also be the first truly democratic election in the long history of the Japanese.

Women in Japan are being allowed to vote for the first time. While some of them have caught the spirit of politics and are vigorously campaigning for the side they want to win, many of them are not yet taking part in politics. They still think they must vote, if at all, as their husbands decide.

Under the orders of General Douglas MacArthur, all political parties are allowed to campaign for votes. All candidates, however, have been investigated by Allied officers to see whether they played key parts in Japan's war. Those who did are not allowed to run for office.

One of the important issues of the campaign is the new Japanese constitution. The lawmakers being elected this week will either adopt or change the document which was drawn up by the emperor's cabinet recently. Many of the candidates are in favor of this constitution, but some declare that it is part of a plan to keep the emperor on his throne. The constitution also guarantees the four freedoms to the Japanese.

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MEXICO
POP: 19,546,135
AREA: 758,258 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Gold, silver
Lead
Copper

GUATEMALA
POP: 3,319,529
AREA: 48,290 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Bananas
Coffee
Chicle

EL SALVADOR
POP: 1,787,930
AREA: 13,176 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Coffee
Gold, silver
Sugar

NICARAGUA
POP: 1,380,287
AREA: 57,143 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Gold
Coffee
Bananas

COSTA RICA
POP: 656,129
AREA: 23,000 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Coffee
Bananas
Gold

PANAMA
POP: 631,637
AREA: 34,169 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Bananas
Cacao
Meat

HONDURAS
POP: 1,107,859
AREA: 46,332 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Bananas
Gold, silver
Coffee

GUATEMALA
POP: 3,319,529
AREA: 48,290 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Bananas
Coffee
Chicle

NICARAGUA
POP: 1,380,287
AREA: 57,143 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Gold
Coffee
Bananas

COSTA RICA
POP: 656,129
AREA: 23,000 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Coffee
Bananas
Gold

PANAMA
POP: 631,637
AREA: 34,169 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Bananas
Cacao
Meat

CUBA
POP: 4,227,597
AREA: 44,164 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Sugar
Tobacco
Manganese

GUATEMALA
POP: 3,319,529
AREA: 48,290 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Bananas
Coffee
Chicle

NICARAGUA
POP: 1,380,287
AREA: 57,143 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Gold
Coffee
Bananas

COSTA RICA
POP: 656,129
AREA: 23,000 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Coffee
Bananas
Gold

PANAMA
POP: 631,637
AREA: 34,169 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Bananas
Cacao
Meat

HAITI
POP: 2,600,000
AREA: 10,700 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Coffee
Sugar
Sisal

GUATEMALA
POP: 3,319,529
AREA: 48,290 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Bananas
Coffee
Chicle

NICARAGUA
POP: 1,380,287
AREA: 57,143 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Gold
Coffee
Bananas

COSTA RICA
POP: 656,129
AREA: 23,000 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Coffee
Bananas
Gold

PANAMA
POP: 631,637
AREA: 34,169 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Bananas
Cacao
Meat

DOMINICAN REP
POP: 1,655,779
AREA: 19,325 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Sugar
Cacao
Coffee

GUATEMALA
POP: 3,319,529
AREA: 48,290 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Bananas
Coffee
Chicle

NICARAGUA
POP: 1,380,287
AREA: 57,143 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Gold
Coffee
Bananas

COSTA RICA
POP: 656,129
AREA: 23,000 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Coffee
Bananas
Gold

PANAMA
POP: 631,637
AREA: 34,169 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Bananas
Cacao
Meat

COLOMBIA
POP: 8,701,816
AREA: 439,828 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Coffee
Gold
Petroleum

VENEZUELA
POP: 3,839,747
AREA: 352,170 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Petroleum
Coffee
Gold

BRAZIL
POP: 45,002,176
AREA: 3,286,170 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Coffee
Cotton
Hides, skins

BOLIVIA
POP: 3,457,000
AREA: 416,040 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Tin
Silver
Wolfram

PARAGUAY
POP: 1,014,773
AREA: 169,266 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Quebracho
Meat
Yerba mate

URUGUAY
POP: 2,146,545
AREA: 72,153 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Wool
Meats
Linseed



ECUADOR
POP: 3,011,062
AREA: 275,936 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Cacao
Gold
Petroleum

PERU
POP: 7,023,111
AREA: 482,258 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Copper
Cotton
Petroleum

CHILE
POP: 5,094,495
AREA: 286,396 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Copper bars
Nitrate
Gold, silver

ARGENTINA
POP: 13,518,239
AREA: 1,079,965 Sq. Mi.
EXPORTS:
Cereals
Meat
Wool

The Story of the Week

Vital U. S. Decision?

It is still too early to know whether the UNO Security Council session in New York will be considered a success or a failure. That will depend on whether the Council finds a peaceful solution to the highly controversial disputes with which it is dealing.

But regardless of how this Security Council session turns out, the American nation now faces a most important question because of what has happened in New York—are we following a suitable foreign policy?

In the dispute over Iran, the United States has adopted a policy of being "tough." We refused to grant Russia's request for a two-weeks' delay; instead we insisted that the Iranian dispute be investigated immediately. Because we forced the issue in this way, the Russian delegate walked out of the meeting, and, for the time being at least, the Big Three powers were seriously and dangerously split.

Now Russia may decide to be more cooperative, and she may return to the Council to work in a friendly fashion with the other member nations. Indeed, Russia may already have taken this course.

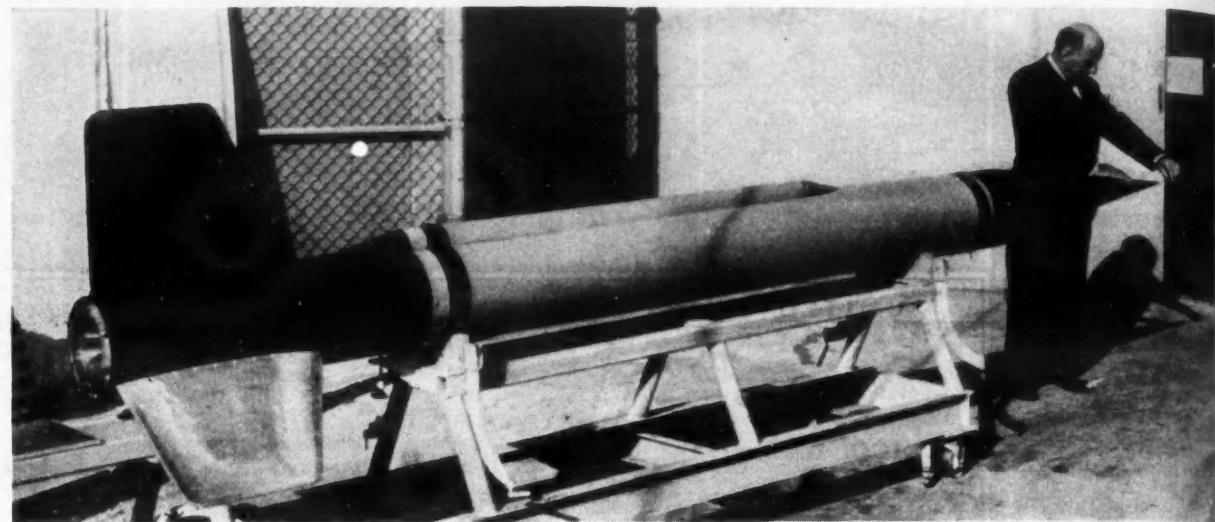
But suppose Russia refuses to yield? Suppose she doesn't give in and instead adopts permanently an unfriendly, uncooperative attitude—what then? Are we prepared to back up our strong words and "tough" policies?

Many observers say we are not. They argue that if we are going to continue to follow a "tough" foreign policy, we must immediately begin to back it up with an equally "tough" military policy. They insist that continued hard feelings or a definite split between Russia and the United States will mean grave danger of war sooner or later, and that we must prepare to meet that danger. We must maintain a stronger armed force than we have, ever thought of having in peacetime.

If, on the other hand, we are going to continue to let our armed forces disintegrate, it is argued that we have no business talking "tough." In the opinion of an increasing number of observers, the nation cannot long avoid making a decision one way or the other.

Film on Roosevelt

Universal Pictures has just issued a newsreel on the life of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt which



HIGH ABOVE THE CLOUDS. This superrocket has gone 43 miles above the earth to penetrate the secrets of the ionosphere. As the rocket returns, a parachute opens to keep it from crashing and destroying itself

will be of interest to all Americans. The film, entitled *Roosevelt, Man of Destiny*, runs for 18 minutes and provides a graphic picture of the first American to be elected to four terms as President. The sequences showing various wartime meetings with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin were extremely secret when they were taken and are all the more interesting for that reason.

President Roosevelt's public service is traced from the time he was elected President in 1932 until the time of his death. Mr. Roosevelt's dramatic fight against infantile paralysis is also highlighted.

Rocket Records

In recent years American science has developed many new ways of studying weather conditions at tremendous heights above the earth. One new device, the ionosphere rocket, soared more than 43 miles into space in a recent test in New Mexico.

This new rocket was developed by the California Institute of Technology in cooperation with the War Department, and was specially designed to withstand the pressure of speeds greater than sound's. It weighs half a ton and is 16 feet long and a foot in diameter. After it speeds into the ionosphere (the vast electrically-charged space lying above the stratosphere) to record temperature, it floats safely back to earth aided by a parachute attachment.

The ionosphere rocket reached a point almost twice as high as the best record achieved by the Signal Corps' weather balloons. However, the world record is believed to be the 62-mile limit reached by a German rocket during the war. And next month the War Department hopes to shatter even that record by sending a V-2 rocket 100 miles high. Bit by bit man is learning how to escape the earth's blanket and to make voyages into space.

LaGuardia of UNRRA

The world's millions of hungry people are now looking to Fiorello H. LaGuardia for the food supplies they so desperately need. As the new head of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, LaGuardia must deal with a food crisis which has spread starvation halfway around the globe.

There is good reason for believing that, if resourcefulness and energy can help the situation, he will be able to do the job. In his 12 years as mayor of New York City, LaGuardia showed himself to be an unusually capable man. He gave New Yorkers honest and efficient government. Before he was mayor, he distinguished himself in the House of Representatives.

America knows LaGuardia as a showman and as a fine administrator. The little man in the big black hat is famous for his peppery personality, his habit of doing the unexpected, and his fondness for watching fires.

The Court Meets

As the new International Court of Justice met for the first time last week, it prepared to take up as its first case a dispute between Great Britain and Guatemala. This dispute concerns British Honduras, a small Central American territory about the size of Massachusetts, which both nations claim.

Back in the 17th Century, British sailors were shipwrecked off the coast of what is now British Honduras. The land then belonged to Spain, and for more than a century and a half Spain and Britain argued over the ownership of the colony. Finally they agreed in Britain's favor.

But when Guatemala gained its independence from Spain, it too claimed the small territory. An agreement be-

tween Guatemala and England in 1859 gave the land to Britain, but provided that a highway should be built through British Honduras to the Guatemalan capital. Guatemala now claims that British failure to build this road has cancelled the agreement, and that the territory belongs rightfully to her.

The 15 judges of the International Court will soon decide this tangled dispute. It is not a quarrel which would lead to war, but in settling it the judges will be helping to build a body of law to govern larger disputes.

Wild Animal Inflation

Now that the circus and zoo seasons are getting into full swing, one American business is booming. It is the business of providing circuses and public gardens with wild animals—tigers, giraffes, hippos, aardvarks, aye-ayes, monkeys, and other creatures from faraway places.

However, like many another enterprise, the animal business finds that today's demand is much greater than the supply. During the war the average zoo in this country lost more than a fourth of its birds and animals and found it almost impossible to replace them. The supply will continue to remain limited until the world food shortage eases, and meanwhile prices have gone sky-high.

Strangely enough, the lion—king of the beasts—sells for only about \$100 because he thrives in captivity. But a hippopotamus, a giraffe, or a gorilla is now worth at least \$4,000, and elephants sell for even more. A rare okapi, the purplish-brown, short-necked cousin of the giraffe, costs \$15,000, and Siberian tigers bring \$8,000 apiece. Ordinary monkeys may be had for as little as \$20 apiece, and pythons sell for \$5 to \$10 a foot.

A Teacher Protests

Miss Marion Buck, who teaches in the Watertown (N. Y.) High School, has written to us as follows:

"Very often I have commended to my students the fairness with which you have presented conflicting views, as indeed you do in the current (March 18) issue on Soviet-British-American relations. But I must protest the one-sided picture of railroad subsidies you give on page 8. In this you are not alone; many American history texts do the same.



LATEST IN TRAILERS. Mobile America, faced with a serious housing shortage, has taken to trailer homes. This four-room unit is complete with hot and cold running water plus air conditioning.

"It would almost seem as though there were a conspiracy against telling the simple fact that the railroads have been and still are obligated to carry all government freight at half rate. As a result of the huge volume so carried, the government has saved the full value of the land grants, and a few congressmen are trying to get this obligation on the railroads lifted, since they have paid in full for all so-called 'gifts'."

We agree with Miss Buck that this important fact should not have been omitted in the article on subsidies. It is true that the railroads must carry government freight for half price over every mile of territory which was given to them in grants. Certain members of Congress, as Miss Buck points out, contend that the railroads have paid back their "debt" to the government and thus should be able to charge higher rates for hauling its freight.

Voice of History

"It is a gloomy moment in history. Not for many years—not in the lifetime of most men who read this paper—has there been so much grave and deep apprehension; never has the future seemed so incalculable as at this time.

"In France the political cauldron seethes and bubbles with uncertainty; Russia hangs as usual, like a cloud, dark and silent upon the horizon of Europe; while all the energies, resources, and influences of the British Empire are sorely tried, and are yet to be tried more sorely, in coping with



Fiorello LaGuardia recently put aside his duties as mayor of New York and took up those as head of UNRRA. He is directing that organization's relief activities.

the vast and disturbed relations in China. It is a solemn moment, and no man can feel an indifference—which, happily, no man pretends to feel—in the issue of events. Of our own troubles [in the United States] no man can see the end."

That sounds very much like a description of our own times, doesn't it? Well, it isn't. Those words were written in *Harper's Weekly* for October 10, 1857—more than 88 years ago! Now do you feel better?

King of Golf?

Golf fans all over the nation are looking forward to the National Open Tournament in June to see who will



CONTENDERS. Sam Snead (left) and Byron Nelson will seek top honors in the coming National Open Golf Tournament. Nelson won most of the golf contests during the war, but golfers back from the wars are giving him stiff competition.

be the 1946 King of Golf. This contest will bring all of America's top golfers together for a title match for the first time since 1941. Right now many of the leaders are finishing off a long series of tournaments in the South.

Byron Nelson, who won practically every major contest held during the war, has been having a tough go recently with veterans who are returning to the links. Two of his chief rivals are Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pennsylvania, and Sam Snead from the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia.

Nelson came in fifth in the St. Petersburg, Florida, Tournament, trailing winner Hogan by eight strokes and second-best Snead by three. In later tournaments at Greensboro, North Carolina, and Jacksonville, Florida, Snead trimmed the field; however, Nelson was not in either contest, and Hogan was not at Greensboro.

But any one of golf's "Big 20" players might win the National Open. Even among the best, golf is still anybody's game. A streak of hard luck or a "bad case of nerves" can spell defeat for any of the topnotchers.

President Reuther

As the new president of the United Automobile Workers, Walter P. Reuther controls one of the world's largest—and most important—labor unions. The UAW, a part of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, no longer includes the 1,200,000 members it had during the war, but it still boasts a membership of about 600,000. It also has an impressive record of winning wage increases. In the last 10 years, UAW members have seen their average annual wages shoot from \$830 to \$2,521.

As top man in the UAW, Reuther is expected to carry out the vigorous policies he urged as vice president. This means a new standard for measuring wage demands—the employer's ability to pay. As leader of the recent General Motors strike, Reuther asked to see the company's books in order to prove that General Motors could pay higher wages without raising prices.

The idea of tying wage demands to prices is unpopular with many old-line union leaders and may bring Reuther into conflict with CIO president Philip Murray. Like R. J. Thomas, who was president of the UAW from 1938 until his defeat in the recent election, Mr. Murray is said to favor tra-

ditional union methods. He believes labor should concentrate on wages and working conditions and not try to interfere in such matters as prices.

Radio in Britain

Radio broadcasting in England differs in several important respects from that in America. Our broadcasting facilities are privately owned and operated, and consist of four nationwide networks, a number of regional chains, and many independent stations.

The British, on the other hand, have only one radio network, the British Broadcasting Corporation. BBC is not considered a government agency, nor is it a private corporation. It is what is called an independent public corporation. Its officials are appointed by the government, but in peacetime they are not responsible to the government either in determining broad policy or in determining the programs to be broadcast.

BBC operates on a nonprofit basis. It accepts no advertising, and its income is derived in part from the government and in part from fees paid annually by people who own radios. BBC's headquarters are in London, but programs originate in four separate places in the British Isles. Thus the British listener normally has a choice of four programs.

Some say the British radio programs are superior to our own in that they give no time to "commercials." Polls of public opinion in the U. S., however, have shown that the majority of Americans prefer our system. They



This 3-cent stamp with a picture of the GI discharge button pays tribute to our fighting men.

feel that commercial sponsors guarantee a wider variety of programs.

End of the League

This month writes the last chapter in the history of the League of Nations, the association in which the hopes of the world were centered during the years following the First World War. Now, in its magnificent marble palace at Geneva, Switzerland, the League Assembly is holding its final meeting to end the organization's existence and to transfer to the United Nations Organization the responsibility for preserving the peace.

Having been unable to prevent a second world war, the League leaves the world stage as a failure. What it accomplished, however, should not be overlooked. It achieved noteworthy results in certain fields, such as the control of narcotics. It took the first, halting steps toward large-scale international cooperation, and gave the nations practice in working out their problems together. The UNO may profit by its mistakes and its tragic failure to maintain peace.



SALE IN SATURDAY EVENING POST
"He'd probably do all right in any other department"

Doctor: "Exercise will kill all germs."
Sweet Young Thing: "But, doctor, how am I to get the germs to exercise?"

"How does that fancy clock go that you won at the county fair last month?"
"Fine! In fact, it does an hour in less than 45 minutes."

Wife (pointing out a high-priced hat in a shop): "Isn't that a duck of a hat, dear?"
Husband: "Yes, but I prefer a duck with a smaller bill."

Newspaper Contributor: "I am a speedy worker. I finished this article in an hour and thought nothing of it."
Editor: "I got through it in a fraction of that time and thought the same thing."

"Tommy," said the teacher, "what is one-fifth of three-seventeenths?"
"I don't know exactly," replied Tommy, "but it isn't enough to worry about."

Judge: "One year and \$50 fine."
Prisoner's Lawyer: "Your honor, I beg the sentence be reversed."
Judge: "Very well. Fifty years and \$1 fine."

No one can say the atom isn't all it's cracked up to be.

"If things keep going the way they are, the government is going to control everything."
"Well, it will be a good thing when they get around to that boy across the street."

Bill: "My wife's been nursing a grouch all week."
Joe: "I didn't know you'd been laid up."

First Freedom

(Concluded from page 1)

—they will be able to control our thinking almost as effectively as would a dictatorial government. The individual citizen may be legally free to talk and think as he pleases, but, if most of his information comes from limited sources, he has no real chance to make up his mind on the basis of conflicting points of view.

For example, if there are two independent newspapers in a town, there will be competition between them for readers. This may lead to a lively give and take of ideas. If, on the other hand, there is only one paper, its readers will get only one point of view as they scan the day's news. Of course, radio, movies, and books are also part of the picture, but if they, too, reflect the ideas of only a few people, the individual will be forced to accept a very restricted mental diet.

Furthermore, if powerful monopolies control the great channels of communication, their wealth and influence will enable them to keep newcomers from entering the field. The average person cannot hope to compete with the giant enterprises in radio, the press, or movies, even if he disagrees with what they are doing and would like to compete with them.

Wealth of Evidence

Morris Ernst presents a wealth of evidence to show the extent to which a comparatively few people control the newspaper, radio, and motion picture industries in the United States. He also shows that the trend is toward even greater concentration of power in these vital fields.

This is what he has to say about newspapers: In 1909, when the total number of people buying newspapers was about 24,000,000, there were 2,600 different daily papers from which they could choose. Today, with about 40,000,000 people buying daily papers, there are only 1,700 different dailies published. And 21 percent of these papers are members of chains. Newspapers belonging to a chain, of course, are under a single management.

Even more disturbing is the way competition among newspapers has declined. In 1930, 89 American cities had a single owner running all so-called competing papers. By last year the number of such cities had increased to 161. By that time, 13 other cities had partial combinations of newspaper ownership which made the papers less competitive.

Besides cities such as these, there are many others without even a pretense of newspaper competition—cities where there is only one daily paper. In 1930, 1,002 cities fell into this class; today the total is 1,103. Actually, according to Mr. Ernst, *daily newspaper competition has disappeared in all but 117 American cities.*

The radio industry is even more highly centralized than the newspaper business. About 730 of the 900 commercial radio stations in this country are part of four huge networks—the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, the American Broadcasting Company, and the Mutual Broadcasting System.

These networks control local radio stations in a number of ways. Stations affiliated with them must drop

their own programs during the best hours of the evening to make way for network programs. Moreover, local stations are limited in the kinds of programs they can feature. Often, they must deal through the networks in obtaining performers, because of the network practice of cornering the best radio artists with restrictive contracts.

Monopoly in the radio industry is intensified by the manufacturing activities of companies affiliated with the networks. A few big firms, such as the Radio Corporation of America, owner of NBC, control most of the patents necessary for making radio equipment. Thus they are able to dominate small radio operators in another way—by controlling technical supplies needed for broadcasting.

A further danger to freedom of

for the most part, the biggest and best in the places where they are located.

The big companies, to a large extent, control the theaters they do not own. These smaller theaters are largely dependent on the big companies for their supply of pictures, since the big companies have the most money and can make the most elaborate pictures. The independent theaters are scarcely less free to choose the pictures they will show than the theaters the companies own.

The practice of "block booking" is responsible for this situation. The big film distributors simply insist that if an independent theater owner is to buy one particularly desirable picture, he must buy a whole series of other films at the same time. These pictures fill all his operating time and he cannot buy other miscellaneous films

decides it is best to limit monopolies in the communications fields, it may place special taxes on chain operations. It may pass laws limiting the size of enterprises in the field. In many other ways, it may combat "bigness" in the newspaper, radio, and movie industries, and encourage small enterprises.

For individuals and communities, there is another answer to the threat of monopoly. Groups of ordinary citizens can band together to start newspapers, to buy radio stations, and to purchase theaters. The government, it is argued, should help these groups in every possible way.

Whatever we may think of the suggestions made by Mr. Ernst, and many people will strongly oppose them, it will be generally agreed that the problem he raises should be given thoughtful attention. All citizens must be on the lookout for propaganda or unfair appeals of every kind. When they see that a movie or a radio program or a newspaper account is unfair or inadequate, they should protest. If public opinion is watchful and courageous, it can exert tremendous influence over news agencies. The public must watch not only the movies, radio and newspapers, but also the agencies which are set up to regulate them. Progress will come only through policies of fairness to all concerned.

Hemisphere Highway

The dream of many Americans is to jump into the family car and drive south to Argentina or north to Alaska. This cannot be done today, but the time may not be far off when the dream will come true.

At the present time, a highway leads from the United States down into lower Mexico before it fades away into a wilderness of mountain trails and swamps. With the help of our government, Mexico is finishing the final 100-mile link which will connect her with Guatemala. When this section is complete, we shall be able to drive through Mexico, Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and into Costa Rica before we find the road once more blocked by wilderness.

Costa Rica's mountains have proved the toughest obstacle in Central America. The country is only 371 miles long, but every mile of road is a battle against mountain and jungle. Northern Panama is the same way. Work on the road in these places is possible only four months in the year because of tropical rains.

The final gap in the Pan American Highway is from the city of Panama to the border of Colombia. This stretch may be the last to be completed. Until recently, no one had even traveled through the jungle here. The distance is only 200 miles, but as yet no survey of the territory has been made.

Once on the South American mainland, we can drive a car continuously into every country except Paraguay.

As for the trip north to Alaska, it is a possibility—in theory, at least. The Alcan Highway was completed during the war and is being constantly improved. But a motorist would find that the beautiful trip is still difficult and dangerous. No filling stations, tourists camps, or restaurants have yet been built along the way. In all the 1,600 miles through the northwestern wilderness, there is only one town—Whitehorse.



Ownership and control of our radio, press, and movies are concentrated in the hands of a few individuals

thought and expression lies in the fact that increasing numbers of local radio stations are owned by newspaper publishers. In 1941, the Federal Communications Commission found that of 801 stations investigated, 111 were owned by the publisher of the only newspaper in the city. Furthermore, each of these stations was the only one serving its particular city. Thus people in these cities were doubly restricted. They came up against only one point of view in their newspaper reading and found the same point of view when they turned on their radios.

The movie industry presents a similar picture. There are 110 companies in the country, but eight of them dominate the field. The Big Five—Paramount, Warner Brothers, Radio Keith Orpheum, Twentieth Century-Fox, and Loew's (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer)—regularly take in 70 per cent of the movie income of the nation.

These five giants not only make pictures, but also own theaters. Although the total number of theaters they own is only 2,800—about 16 per cent of the total—these theaters are,

he thinks audiences might enjoy. Thus the big company is able to decide what pictures will be shown.

What can be done about this situation? Morris Ernst thinks that although our newspaper, radio, and motion picture industries are becoming more and more monopolistic, the tide can be turned. We can escape the dangers of having our ideas molded by a very few men.

Protest by citizens who realize the dangers, according to Mr. Ernst, is one step. Then Congress, he believes, should investigate the situation in our communications industries and decide what should be done to correct any abuses it finds. The Justice Department should prosecute companies for some offenses under the anti-trust laws. It has already curbed the giants of the press, radio, and movies in certain ways—in limiting the extent of block booking, for example. And, of course, the Federal Communications Commission regulates some policies of the radio corporations.

Mr. Ernst believes that Congress can do more than investigate. If it

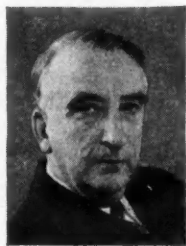
Government Departments Headed by Cabinet Members

They Carry Out the Tasks Assigned to Them by Congress and President

THE following is a description of the 10 departments of the executive branch of our national government. The heads of these departments serve under the President of the United States, and collectively they are known as the President's cabinet. The departments are listed here in the order of their establishment.

Department of State James F. Byrnes, Secretary

The Department of State, created in 1789, corresponds to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in most other countries. Its chief job is to handle all our relations with foreign countries. The Secretary himself does not actually decide upon our foreign policy, but the fact that he is in charge of putting it into effect gives him much influence. The way in which he deals



Byrnes and Vinson

with other countries often, affects their attitude toward us.

The State Department maintains our foreign service, which keeps diplomatic agents (ambassadors or ministers) in foreign countries. Through their staffs these agents constantly keep our government informed about what is happening abroad and about what foreign nations think of the United States.

They also do anything they can to promote the interests of the United States or to protect her citizens while they are abroad. Similarly, commercial agents, known as consuls, are sent to all important foreign cities to promote American trade and commerce.

Through the new Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, the State Department uses radio, movies, newspapers, and other means of communication to promote goodwill toward the United States abroad. Although State handles foreign relations primarily, it acts as the official link between the federal and state governments—which explains its name.

Department of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson, Secretary

In 1789 Congress established the Treasury Department to manage the national finances. It helps Congress frame tax legislation to raise money, and if this source is inadequate it borrows money, largely by selling bonds.

The Treasury Department collects all taxes, including tariffs on goods imported into this country. It coins metallic money and prints paper money. It supervises all national banks and oversees the construction of public buildings.

The Treasury is protected by its own Secret Service, which also tracks down counterfeiters and guards the President and the White House.

In time of peace the Treasury De-



Patterson and Clark

partment has charge of the Coast Guard which patrols shipping lanes to spot dangerous icebergs, operates life-saving stations to aid shipwrecked crews, and patrols the coast to prevent smuggling.

War Department Robert P. Patterson, Secretary

Like the State and Treasury Departments, War is one of the three original departments created in 1789. It is charged with the responsibility of protecting the nation. It organizes, maintains, and trains the Army. It also develops improved weapons and equipment, and makes plans for mobilization and combat operations in the event of war.

The War Department has two important nonmilitary functions. First, it operates the Panama Canal and administers the Canal Zone. Second, through the Army's Corps of Engineers, it plans and supervises federal projects for deepening rivers, improving harbors, and constructing dams and irrigation works.

Department of Justice Tom C. Clark, Attorney General

Although an Attorney General was provided for in 1789, the Department of Justice, which he now heads, was not created until 1870. The Attorney General is legal adviser to the President and to the heads of the various executive departments. Through his assistants, he represents the government in court. He directs the district attorneys who prosecute offenders against federal law and the district marshals who arrest the accused. He has charge, too, of nonmilitary federal prisons.

One of the best known divisions of the Department of Justice is the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose "G-men" track down violators of federal laws. The Immigration and Naturalization Service controls all immigration into this country and supervises the process by which aliens may become citizens.

Post Office Department Robert E. Hannegan, Postmaster General

This department was set up in 1792, but it was not until 1872 that it finally acquired the status of an executive department. Today it operates the world's biggest business—the United States postal service.



Hannegan and Forrester

The carrying of mail over land, water, and air routes has become almost a billion-dollar-a-year affair. The Post Office Department has entered the banking field, too, and its postal savings system is the sixth largest bank in the world.

Department of the Navy James Forrester, Secretary

Originally the naval defense of the United States was a responsibility of the War Department, but in 1798 Congress established a separate Department of the Navy. This department organizes, maintains, and trains the naval forces which guard the United States, protect its commerce, and lend support to its foreign policy. It supervises the construction, arming, employment, and repair of our war vessels and naval aircraft.

The Marine Corps is the Navy's land force. Its men garrison naval bases and frequently storm positions on hostile shores. In time of war the Treasury's Coast Guard is turned over to the Navy.

Department of the Interior Julius A. Krug, Secretary

After the Mexican War, the United States found itself with vast western lands which required special attention. To provide for their care, Congress created the "Home Department" in 1849. The Department of the Interior, as it is now called, has a wide variety of jobs. It inspects mines and makes safety recommendations. It administers the 165 million acres of land which still belong to the national government, hunts for new mineral deposits, and works to conserve oil, coal, and other natural resources. To control floods and irrigate desert land, it undertakes irrigation projects like Boulder and Grand Coulee Dams. In addition to all these things, it develops and protects our national parks, looks



Krug and Anderson

after the Indian reservations, and supervises our organized territories (Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands).

Department of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary

The Department of Agriculture came into being during the Civil War, but it was not made an executive department until 1889. It is mainly concerned with the improvement of agriculture in the United States.

It employs hundreds of experts to experiment with better farming methods: namely, with improvement of the soil, with development of new types of farm crops and livestock, with combatting plant and animal diseases, preserving foods, and converting farm products into industrial articles (soybeans into plastics, for example). The information gained from these experiments is passed on to the American farmer.

The Department of Agriculture is especially interested in raising the standard of living in rural sections. It lends money to farmers so that they can electrify their buildings, buy up-to-date equipment, and purchase land. Its specialists show housewives how to can and prepare food, plan diets, and shop economically.

The Department of Agriculture also takes care of the national forests—178 million acres of them.

Department of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, Secretary

The Department of Commerce was created in 1903 to assist in the development of mining, manufacturing, fishing, transportation, and trade. Just as Agriculture aids the farmer, Commerce serves the American businessman.

The Bureau of the Census makes a regular count of many things in the United States—people, farms, industries, religious organizations, boats, and telephones. The Bureau of Stand-



Wallace and Schwellenbach

ards keeps the official set of weights and measures, and it aids manufacturers by making scientific tests of all kinds of devices and materials.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority regulates and encourages commercial aviation, licenses planes and pilots, and charts airways. The Coast and Geodetic Survey makes maps and charts of the United States and its possessions. The Patent Office guarantees the inventor the sole right to use his invention during a period of 17 years. The Weather Bureau collects reports on temperature, wind, and other weather conditions from all over the world and makes regular weather forecasts.

Department of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary

This youngest of the executive departments came into being in 1913. Its job is to promote the welfare of wage earners in the United States. It collects and publishes a wide range of statistics concerning wages, working conditions, prices, employment, and so on.

The Labor Department checks up on the enforcement of federal laws regulating wages, hours, and working conditions. When disputes between employers and employees interfere with the welfare of the people as a whole, the department's Conciliation Service investigates the disagreement and publishes the facts it finds. It also furnishes mediators to meet with representatives of both sides and assist in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

In addition, the department supervises the welfare of women and children in industry, and distributes to the states funds to be used in guarding the health of mothers and children.

Operation of UNO's Security Council Reviewed

World Disputes Testing Strength of the Council, UNO's Central Agency

THE meetings of the United Nations Security Council in New York City during the last two weeks have renewed world interest in this vitally important agency. Because the Security Council is the strong arm—indeed, the heart—of the UNO, it is important that all Americans understand thoroughly how it operates. For this reason THE AMERICAN OBSERVER is reviewing the make-up of the Council and the way it works.

Eleven nations are represented on the Council. The Big Five—the United States, Russia, Britain, China, and France—are permanent members because of their importance in world affairs and because they must furnish the bulk of the armed strength to back up the decisions of the Council. The other six members are nonpermanent and hold membership for only two years at a time. Egypt, Mexico, and the Netherlands are members until 1947, and Australia, Brazil, and Poland hold seats until 1948. Each year the General Assembly will select three new Council members from among the smaller countries of the United Nations Organization.

Always Ready

The Security Council will hold frequent meetings to discuss important international problems. When the Council is not actually meeting, each member country will keep a representative at UNO headquarters, so that the Council can go into session immediately in case an international emergency arises.

To illustrate how the Council works, let us suppose that a boundary dispute arises between two nations. From the beginning, the two nations are expected to seek a peaceful agreement, either by negotiation between themselves or by going before the International Court of Justice. If the dispute



Hussein Ala, Iranian ambassador to the U. S. and delegate to the UNO General Assembly, put his country's case against Russia before the Security Council at its early sessions in New York.

continues, however, the General Assembly undoubtedly will begin to investigate and discuss it, and probably make suggestions. If these recommendations are ignored, the Assembly can then ask the Council to take over, if it has not already done so on its own initiative.

There are three different ways in which the Council may deal with the dispute. It may decide, first of all, simply to discuss the matter. It can do this if any seven members of the Council vote in favor of discussing the issue.

Second, it may be proposed during the discussion that the Council should look into the matter further—perhaps send out investigators to the countries involved in the difficulty. Before that can be done, however, seven Council members—including all the Big Five—must approve the investigation. Any permanent member can thus block the

investigation—veto it. The only exception—and this is important—is that a permanent member cannot veto an investigation if it is involved in the dispute.

Third, the Council may discuss whether the facts uncovered during the investigation call for the use of strong action to settle the dispute. Again, such action can be taken only if seven Council members—including all the Big Five—approve. But this time, any one of the Big Five can veto action, even if it is involved in the dispute.

Let's see how this veto power works out in concrete cases. In the present dispute between Russia and Iran, the Soviet Union is a party to the dispute. Therefore, she cannot prevent the UNO from discussing the matter. Nor can she keep the Council from making an investigation to decide who is to blame. On the other hand, if the Council

should want to force Russia to withdraw her troops from Iran, Russia could veto this action, as could any other one of the Big Five nations.

Or, suppose a quarrel should break out between two small nations, such as Yugoslavia and Greece. In such a case, undoubtedly Russia would favor Yugoslavia's side, and Britain would back Greece. Nothing could prevent UNO from discussing this quarrel, but either Russia or Britain could veto an investigation. Either nation could, moreover, prevent the use of force to settle the dispute between the smaller powers by vetoing the proposed steps.

When Big Five Agree

But when all the Big Five do agree that forceful measures are necessary in dealing with a dispute, the Council may then call upon the UNO members to break off their dealings with the trouble-making nations—by stopping rail, sea, air, postal, radio, and other communications. Next, the Council can ask the air forces under its control to drop warning leaflets on the nations at fault.

As a last resort, the Security Council can send land, sea, and air forces against the nations which are endangering the peace. Such forces are to be supplied by UNO members in proportion to their size.

It should be pointed out, of course, that the UNO does not take away from any nation the right to defend itself against attack. Neither does it prevent a group of nations from working out agreements to defend one another in case of attack. Such nations simply have to keep the Security Council fully informed about these defense moves. And the Council can step in, whenever it wishes, to take a hand in the situation with its own international police force. It does not have to be asked to take action of this kind.

Suggested Study Guide for Students

Communications

1. What is happening to competition in the newspaper industry in this country?
2. In what ways do the four big radio networks dominate the nation's small stations?
3. To what extent is there concentration of control and ownership in the film industry?
4. What is "block booking," and how does it work?
5. What are some of the steps which Morris Ernst believes that individual citizens can take to combat the harmful effects of "bigness" in our communication industries?
6. How can an alert citizen guard himself against propaganda and one-sided presentation of controversial issues?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not feel that the problem raised by Morris Ernst is of a

very serious nature? Explain your position.

2. What do you think is the best solution of this problem? Do you feel that your ideas would be acceptable to the majority of American people?

Pan American Day

1. Why do some Latin American nations think that the United States is going too far in its hostile policy toward Argentina?
2. How is our dispute with Argentina interfering with Pan American cooperation?
3. What are the two points of view in the United States with respect to our government's policy toward Argentina?
4. Tell four ways in which we are continuing to help Latin American countries.
5. Is the present trade relationship between the United States and Latin America favorable or unfavorable?

6. In what way have our trade relations with Argentina helped to cause trouble between that country and our own?

7. What are several of the problems which Latin Americans must solve in order to achieve progress and political democracy?

Discussion

1. What is your opinion of our government's policy in refusing to take part in Pan American conferences which are attended by Argentina?
2. Why is it important for the United States to carry on as much trade as possible with the Latin American nations?

Miscellaneous

1. What is meant when it is said that our foreign policy must be closely tied in with our military policy?
2. Briefly explain the veto power of the Big Five in the UNO Security Council.

3. What well known international organization is going out of existence this month?

4. Which two nations are involved in the first case to come before the new International Court of Justice?

5. How does the British radio system differ from ours?

6. Identify these men: Fiorello LaGuardia, Walter Reuther, Sam Snead.

7. How many members of the President's cabinet can you name?

8. Why are the prices of wild animals so high at the present time?

9. What American President is the subject of a new short film?

Pronunciations

Asuncion—ah-soon-syon'
Caracas—kah-rah'kaks
Hussein Ala—hus-sayn' ah'lah
La Paz—lah pahs'
Lima—lee'muh
Montevideo—mohn-tay-vee-thay'oh (th as in then)
Quito—kee'toh